

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 10-21 are pending in this application. Claims 1-9 have been canceled.
Claims 10, 16 and 21 are independent claims.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 102

Claims 10-14, 16-18 and 20-21 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Sjolander et al. (“Sjolander”, U.S. Patent No. 6,587,959). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

Anticipation requires the disclosure in a single prior art reference of each element of the claim under consideration. *W.L. Gore & Assocs. v. Garlock*, 721 F.2d 1540, 220 USPQ 303 (Fed. Cir. 1983), cert. denied, 469 U.S. 851 (1984). Further, “anticipation requires the presence in a single prior art reference disclosure of each and every element of the claimed invention, arranged as in the claim.” *Lindemann Maschinenfabrik GmbH v. American Hoist & Derrick Co.*, 730 F.2d 1452, 221 USPQ 481, 485 (Fed. Cir. 1984) (citing *Connell v. Sears, Roebuck & Co.*, 722 F.2d 1542, 220 USPQ 193 (Fed. Cir. 1983)) (emphasis added).

Independent Claims 10, 16 and 21 each recite an element of a “logical identifier.” As indicated in the present application, the logic identifier (LID) “is configured to provide ... logical mapping to a target” (Specification, paragraphs [0045] and [0046]; 108 in FIG. 1A; and 152 in FIG. 1B). As further described in paragraphs [0049] through [0054] of the present Specification, the LID is neither a permanent unique identifier such as a World Wide Node Name or a World Wide Port Name nor a physical address identifier such as an arbitrated loop physical address of a target device because the LID is “configured to associate” to them.

In rejecting Claims 10, 16 and 21, the Patent Office has alleged that col. 3, lines 66-67, and col. 4, lines 1-58 of Sjolander teaches the element (Office Action, page 3, lines 11-17; and page 5, lines 8-10). However, Sjolander teaches “a hardware identifier or ‘name’ for the hardware device” (col. 4, lines 4-5) and “[t]he hardware identifier may be assigned by the manufacturer or assigned by a regulatory body. One example of a hardware identifier is a World Wide Name” (col. 4, lines 5-8). Thus, the hardware identifier in Sjolander is either a permanent unique identifier or a physical address identifier, and cannot be a “logical identifier” as claimed in Claims 10.

Therefore, Sjolander fails to teach, disclose, or suggest the element of a “logical identifier,” as claimed in Claims 10, 16 and 21. Therefore, the rejection should be withdrawn, and Claims 10, 16 and 21 should be allowed.

Claims 11-15 depend from Claim 10 and are therefore allowable due to their dependence upon Claim 10. Claims 17-20 depend from Claim 16 and are therefore allowable due to their dependence upon Claim 16.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 103(a)

Claims 15 and 19 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sjolander in view of Bass et al. (“Bass”, U.S. Patent No. 6,137,797). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

“To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations.” (emphasis added) (MPEP § 2143). If an independent claim is nonobvious under 35 U.S.C. 103, then any claim depending therefrom is nonobvious. (emphasis added) *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

As indicated in the foregoing *Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 102* section, Sjolander fails to teach, disclose, or suggest the element of a “logical identifier,” as claimed in Claims 10 and 16. Furthermore, Bass also fails to teach, disclose, or suggest the above-indicated claim element. Thus, independent Claims 10 and 16 are nonobvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103.

Claims 15 and 19 depend from Claims 10 and 16, respectively, and are therefore nonobvious due to their dependence. Thus, the rejection should be withdrawn, and Claims 15 and 19 should be allowed.

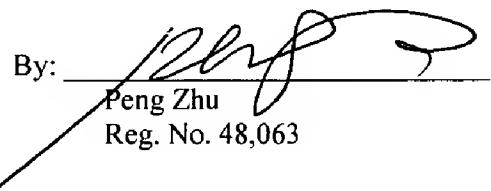
CONCLUSION

In light of the foregoing, Applicant respectfully requests that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in the case.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of
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